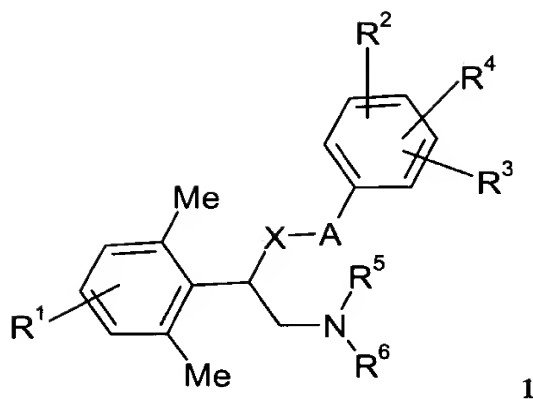


AbstractCompounds of formula **1**,

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, hydroxy, CF_3 , NO_2 , CN, halogen, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, or C_1 - C_8 -alkoxy;

R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, hydroxy, NO_2 , CN, C_1 - C_8 -alkyloxy, CF_3 , or halogen;

R^5 and R^6 independently of one another are hydrogen or a group consisting of C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_3 - C_8 -alkynyl, C_3 - C_8 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_8 -cycloalkyl- C_1 - C_6 -alkylene, C_5 - C_8 -cycloalkenyl, C_5 - C_8 -cycloalkenyl- C_1 - C_6 -alkylene, C_6 - C_{10} -aryl, and C_6 - C_{10} -aryl- C_1 - C_6 -alkylene, each optionally substituted by a group consisting of C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyloxy, $-NH_2$, $-NH(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-N(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})_2$, hydroxy, $=O$, $-COOH$, $-CO-OC_1-C_4\text{-alkyl}$, $-CONH_2$, $-CONH(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-CON(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})_2$, and CF_3 , or

R^5 and R^6 together with the nitrogen atom are a saturated or unsaturated 5-, 6-, 7-, or 8-membered heterocyclic group optionally containing one or two further heteroatoms consisting of sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen, and optionally mono-, di-, or trisubstituted by a group consisting of C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, hydroxy, $=O$, $-COOH$, $-CO-OC_1-C_4\text{-alkyl}$, $-CONH_2$, $-CONH(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$, $-CON(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})_2$, halogen, and benzyl;

X is oxygen, $-NH-$, $-N(CHO)-$, $-N(CO-C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$, $-N(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$, or $-N(C_3-C_6\text{-cycloalkyl}-C_1-C_4\text{-alkylene})$; and

A is a group consisting of C_1 - C_6 -alkylene, C_2 - C_6 -alkenylene, and C_3 - C_6 -alkynylene, each optionally substituted by a group consisting of halogen, $=O$, and hydroxy,

or an optical isomer, enantiomer, tautomer, free base, or pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof; methods of making such compounds; pharmaceutical compositions thereof, and their use in treating or preventing certain diseases.